1	DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
2	
3	PRESS CONFERENCE
4	ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO
5	
6	Wednesday, September 15, 1993
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8	9th & Constitution Avenue, N.W.
9	5th Floor Conference Room
10	Washington, D.C. 20530
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1	PRESS CONFERENCE
2	(10:35 a.m.)
3	ATTORNEY GENERAL JANET RENO
4	GENERAL RENO: We would like to welcome the
5	First Lady to the Department of Justice. She is
6	helping this is her first visit here, and I think it is
7	wonderful that you as a lawyer have a chance to see where
8	justice gets done in this district.
9	I would like to introduce Anne Bingaman, who is
10	the Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust
11	Division, who has been doing a wonderful job, and it is a
12	special privilege to introduce the Chairman of the Federa
13	Trade Commission, Janet Steiger. It is truly a pleasure
14	to have her here, and it has been a pleasure to work with
15	you.
16	We have Senator Howard Metzenbaum, who was the
17	first person to talk to me about antitrust when I arrived
18	in Washington back in those earlier days, and the first
19	person I met in Congress, Chairman Jack Brooks. It is a
20	privilege to have you here, Senator.
21	Americans want quality health care. Everywhere
22	I have gone throughout this Nation in these last 6 months
23	the refrain was the same from people in every walk of
24	life. To achieve that goal, to assist the President and
25	Mrs Clinton in this effort, we must make sure that we do

2	excessive costs and delay in setting up an efficient,
3	effective health care system.
4	We have been asked by health care providers,
5	where would we stand under the antitrust laws? What can
6	we do, what can't we do? We are here today to announce an
7	antitrust policy statement to provide clear guidance to
8	health care providers. The policy statements issued
9	jointly by the Justice Department and the Federal Trade
10	Commission include a commitment for expedited business
11	review, the first time this has been done.
12	Requesters can expect an answer within 90 days
13	after submitting the necessary information as to their
14	particular situation and what can be done under the
15	antitrust laws. This will be important.
16	Take some of these examples. Three small
17	hospitals in Maine want to share the cost of a mobile CAT
18	scan machine. They have not done it, because they cannot
19	find out quickly whether the agreement would violate
20	antitrust laws. We want to give them the answer up front
21	so that they know where they stand.
22	Hospitals in another city want to know whether
23	they can get together to buy a medivac helicopter.
24	Hospitals in Ohio want to buy furniture together. We want

our part in the Department of Justice to eliminate

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to let them know whether they can or can't under the

1	antitrust laws in an expedited way that is fair to all
2	concerned.
3	Doctors in another State want to know whether
4	they can form a preferred provider organization to
5	contract directly with insurance companies. An accounting
6	firm in Atlanta isn't sure whether it can set up a deal
7	for acute care services.
8	The speed and extent to which health care reform
9	is carried out will depend on how quickly and how well the
10	Government is prepared to answer those questions, and that
11	is the reason we are here today, but that is not the only
12	effort we are undertaking in health care reform. The
13	President has asked for a larger review of health care
14	issues.
15	The Justice Department is currently evaluating
16	measures to increase the Federal power to fight fraud and
17	abuse, for example by strengthening anti-kick-back laws
18	and making heavy penalties against defrauding the
19	Government applicable to those who defraud the private
20	health care system as well. Those of us in law
21	enforcement plan to be an important part in the President
22	and Mrs. Clinton's effort to make sure that health care is
23	available and affordable for all Americans.
24	The First Lady and I are going to have to leave

early, so I want to make sure that she has an opportunity

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1	to be heard first.
2	It is a great privilege to have her here today.
3	I met her a little over a year ago, and to watch this lady
4	in action has been one of the great opportunities. She is
5	a person who is dedicated to this whole Nation and day-in
6	and day-out through these first months of this first year
7	she has truly demonstrated her commitment to America and
8	to health care reform. It is wonderful to have you here,
9	Mrs. Clinton.
10	(Applause.)
11	FIRST LADY HILLARY RODHAM CLINTON
12	MRS. CLINTON: Well, as Attorney General Reno
13	said, this is my first visit to the Justice Department, a
14	place that has always had a lot of personal and
15	professional meaning for me, an with whom I have had a
16	relationship through the years with various lawyers who
17	have had the privilege of serving here.
18	It is a particularly special occasion for me to
19	be here, and to know that Attorney General Reno is at the
20	helm, and to know how faithful and committed the many,
21	many people in this Department are to what the words above
22	the entry say.
23	I particularly want to thank Attorney General
24	Reno and her Department for their participation in our
25	health care reform effort. From the very beginning,

1	lawyers from the Justice Department have been involved in
2	the work that has gone on to try to analyze the many, many
3	issues surrounding health care and come forward with
4	workable solutions.
5	I want to applaud the actions taken today by the
6	Department and the Federal Trade Commission in issuing
7	these guidelines. They are the result of a lot of hard
8	work by Anne Bingaman and Janet Steiger, by Senator
9	Metzenbaum and Congressman Jack Brooks, and their very
10	dedicated staffs.
11	These guidelines represent an important first
12	step for an industry that is facing rapid change. They
13	are a good example of what health care reform is all
14	about. They will help lower costs, maintain high quality,
15	and knock down the barriers to collaboration that
16	unfortunately are too common in our present system.
17	The Attorney General has spelled out what the
18	problem is. We have a complex and inefficient system that
19	keeps doctors and hospitals from spending their money
20	wisely and drives up the prices that consumers and the
21	Government have to pay. Over time, the actions we take
22	will turn this system the right side up.
23	Instead of requiring every hospital or doctor's
24	office to buy the same expensive piece of equipment, these
25	guidelines will allow them to share that equipment. They

2	they allow mergers that are competitive and save consumers
3	money.
4	I have learned many, many things about our
5	health care system in the past months, but one of the
6	first lessons that I learned came to me from traveling
7	around the country, when a member of a hospital board or a
8	physician or a hospital administrator would come and, with
9	real poignancy say, we want to help, but we cannot even
10	have a meeting to talk about how we could have one piece
11	of expensive equipment in our community instead of all of
12	us feeling compelled to buy one for ourselves because our
13	lawyers tell us we cannot cooperate.
14	This is not a problem that comes from the
15	Justice Department or the Federal Trade Commission or the
16	Senate or the House. This is a problem that comes from
17	the grassroots of people trying to do a better job to
18	deliver quality health care.
19	These actions are pro-competition, pro-
20	collaboration, and pro-consumer. The results over time
21	will achieve the following positive results: consumers
22	will pay less, equipment will not stand idle, it will be
23	used more frequently, hospitals will save money, the
24	pressure on physicians to order tests to pay for the
25	machinery that they bought in order to be competitive will

allow physicians to get together to control costs, and

1	stop, and the highest quality tests and the latest
2	technology will still be available, and I would argue more
3	readily available, to those who need them.
4	I also want to thank the Attorney General and
5	the Justice Department for their ongoing and accelerating
6	efforts to crack down on the problem of health care fraud
7	and abuse. As the Nation's health care bills have
8	mounted, consumers and businesses have paid a high price.
9	The crimes have grown more sophisticated and more
10	outrageous, and every time someone rips off the health
11	insurance system, the public, the private insurers, all of
12	us pay more.
13	Settlements like the ones the Department has
14	recently achieved on the West Coast, and the strong
15	measures that we will have more to say about next week
16	send a strong warning to those who would steal from the
17	American taxpayers and permit the kind of health care
18	fraud that has a damaging impact on all of us, no matter
19	who we are.
20	We intend to make it very clear, health care
21	fraud will not go unpunished. In a reformed health care
22	system there will no longer be any room for the kind of
23	games that for too long have permitted the kind of fraud
24	and abuse that we are cracking down on now.

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This is a message we must send to every American

1	who has health insurance and pays too much, and to every
2	American who does not know if they will be able to afford
3	their coverage next month or next year.
4	It's a great pleasure for me to stand here in
5	this department with this team that has been assembled to
6	take these steps on the road to getting health care costs
7	under control and providing health care security for every
8	American.
9	This is the kind of example of thoughtful,
10	careful work that leads to a positive result that will
11	translate into better health care for Americans in the
12	years to come.
13	Thank you very much.
14	(Applause.)
15	GENERAL RENO: The leader of the Antitrust
16	Division is Anne Bingaman, one of the most dedicated and
17	vigorous lawyers that I have met in Washington. It is a
18	true pleasure to have her on this team in the Department
19	of Justice.
20	She has been working with the really dedicated
21	people in that division, people who care so much about
22	antitrust enforcement. She is going to remain to answer
23	questions, but she might have a few words for us now.

(Applause.)

24

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Anne.

1	ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL ANNE K. BINGAMAN
2	IN CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE'S ANTITRUST DIVISION
3	MS. BINGAMAN: Let me just speak to you briefly,
4	because Chairman Steiger and I will remain to answer
5	detailed questions on the guidelines.
6	Let me just emphasize the extraordinary
7	cooperation and coordination and consultation that went on
8	jointly between the Federal Trade Commission and the
9	Department of Justice in developing and issuing its
10	guidelines. It is, I believe, almost unprecedented. It
11	has been a wonderful experience.
12	It is exactly the kind of responsible and
13	responsive Government that we need to have, because we
14	recognize the Federal Trade Commission recognizes and
15	the Department of Justice recognizes there is a problem
16	out there. People in small communities honestly didn't
17	know what the rules were.
18	As the First Lady said, you hear it over and
19	over again. The rules were there, but they were in
20	speeches and letters and business review advisories going
21	back over a 10-year period, so that if you were a partner
22	in a major New York or Washington law firm, you knew the
23	letter issued February 18, 1985 covered such-and-such, but
24	if you were somebody in Santa Fe, New Mexico, my home
25	town, you may not know there were such letters, and yet

1	you had to give advice to your local hospital or your
2	local group of physicians as a lawyer, or if you're on a
3	hospital board, or a doctor trying to comply, you had to
4	understand what the rules were.
5	So this is an effort to clarify, to state in one
6	simple place what those rules are, and to commit to
7	ongoing review in order to provide responsible help to the
8	health care community throughout this country in a time of
9	enormous change which needs to occur, and we want to do
10	our part.
11	I want to thank Chairman Steiger and the Federal
L2	Trade Commission so sincerely for their enormous help. It
L3	has been a great pleasure working with them, and we look
L4	forward to many months and years of cooperation.
15	Thank you.
16	(Applause.)
L7	ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Chairman Steiger has set
L8	an example for us all in terms of cooperative effort
19	between Government agencies that are concerned with the
20	same jurisdiction and the same subject matter. It has
21	been a wonderful opportunity for us to work with the
22	Commission and with Chairman Steiger, and it is a great
:3	privilege to have her here today.
.4	(Applause.)

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FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION CHAIRMAN JANET D. STEIGER

1	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: Thank you. I also will be
2	brief, since we are going to take 20 questions afterwards.
3	But our thanks at the Commission for the leadership of the
4	First Lady, and the Attorney General, and, of course, Anne
5	Bingaman, for their assistance to us in this effort. And
6	we cannot leave out the Senator and the Chairman, who were
7	always resources for us in these efforts.
8	I just want to stress that the policy statements
9	do represent a collaborative effort by the two Federal
10	agencies who are entrusted with the responsibility for
11	antitrust enforcement. They also represent a bipartisan
12	effort. Sound antitrust laws is not a partisan matter.
13	The First Lady has noted that guidance is needed
14	in how the antitrust laws do apply to the field of health
15	care. Health care is vital not only to our physical
16	wellbeing as people, but to our economic wellbeing as a
17	county. And antitrust enforcement has historically played
18	a very important role in protecting competition in the
19	health-care markets, and in lowering the cost of health
20	care for consumers.
21	But antitrust is, as Anne Bingaman said, a very
22	complicated area of the law, particularly as it applies to
23	the field of health care. This complexity has given rise,
24	we believe, to the need to tell people with clarity what
25	kinds of activities are and are not permissible, so that

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1	legitimate conduct is not deterred, conduct that is
2	beneficial to consumers. That that conduct is not
3	deterred by a fear of antitrust enforcement that is not in
4	order.
5	We at FTC are very proud of our record in the
6	health-care area, of our record of challenging barriers to
7	the development of HMO's and other innovative health-care
8	delivery systems. And we are proud of our record of
9	attacking conspiracies to raise prices to consumers.
10	Sound antitrust enforcement efforts of this type should
11	and will continue. But at the same time it is important
12	to attest there are such as those we took today, to better
13	explain our enforcement intentions so that
14	misunderstandings about those intentions do not inhibit
15	activities that benefit consumers.
16	I owe a special debt of thanks to my colleagues
17	at the Federal Trade Commission, Commissioners Azcuenaga,
18	Starek, and Yao. And I must add a real special thanks are
19	due to Commissioners Yao, who is here with us today, and
20	Starek. They took the very heavy work in the organization
21	and coordination of our efforts at the FTC.
22	Thank you.
23	(Applause.)
24	ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Senator Howard
25	Metzenbaum is the distinguished Chairman of the Senate

1	Judiciary Committee's subcommittee which deals with
2	antitrust issues. No person in Washington is more
3	concerned with the vigorous enforcement and fair
4	enforcement of the antitrust laws of this Nation, and we
5	are delighted that he cut short a meeting on the Hill to
6	be with us today.
7	Senator, welcome.
8	(Applause.)
9	SENATOR HOWARD METZENBAUM, DEMOCRAT, OHIO
10	SENATOR METZENBAUM: Jack, I hope you get the
11	message. Because it is a tremendous sense of excitement
12	that I feel that here are we two males, we, while these
13	four wonderful women provided leadership. Government has
14	changed in Washington and I am all for it, and I couldn't
15	be more pleased about it.
16	(Applause.)
17	SENATOR METZENBAUM: I am also excited about the
18	fact that we are going to solve a problem in the antitrust
19	field without changing one word, one comma, or one
20	semi-colon of the antitrust laws. And there is no need.
21	Our antitrust laws are not to blame for the high cost of
22	health care. They have protected consumers from price
23	fixing and gouging. In fact, the antitrust laws have
24	never blocked a pro-competitive health care deal.

We are here today to clear up confusion among

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- doctors and hospitals about how these laws apply to them.
- 2 We want to end their uncertainty. If legitimate confusion
- 3 about antitrust has slowed down even one cost-cutting
- 4 merger or joint venture, that is one too many. These
- 5 policy quidelines are proof positive that we can make our
- 6 laws work to accommodate businesses when their concerns
- 7 have logic and merit.
- I became convinced that the hospitals were
- 9 looking for clarity, not loopholes, when I chaired a
- 10 hearing on the subject last March. And I also attended a
- 11 hearing conducted by Senator Rockefeller where a
- 12 half-dozen Senators indicated their concerns about the
- hospitals trying to work together in their local
- 14 communities, and saying what a great problem it was, that
- we had to change the antitrust laws.
- 16 At that time I said we don't have to change the
- 17 antitrust laws; we can work this out. And this is the
- 18 culmination of those efforts, because it has been brought
- 19 about without changing the antitrust laws by bringing
- 20 about changed quidelines that spell out what can and can't
- 21 be done.
- 22 Together, we began to look for resolution after
- 23 those meetings. And thanks to the help of the American
- 24 Hospital Association, they took the extraordinary step of
- 25 writing the First Lady to win her support for antitrust

1	guidelines for hospitals. I promised the AHA that I would
2	work with the Justice Department and the Federal Trade
3	Commission to come up with guidelines.
4	Today's announcement is a victory for consumers
5	that will speed health-care reform. These measures will
6	help end uncertainty about how the antitrust laws will
7	apply to hospital and physician deals, without creating
8	costly loopholes in those laws that could hurt consumers.
9	They will also help hospitals and doctors to understand
10	the difference between a joint ventures that cuts costs
11	and also benefits the public and a joint venture that is
12	likely to eliminate competition and drive up prices.
13	I hope that we will hear from others in the
14	medical profession who have voiced similar concerns and
15	fears. We can work these problems out together. And
16	thanks to the magnificent leadership of the First Lady,
17	the Attorney General, Janet Reno, and Anne Bingaman and
18	Janet Steiger, we are here today, and this is a victory
19	for the people of this country and I am so pleased to
20	participate in it.
21	Thank you.
22	(Applause.)
23	ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: You all know Jack Brooks
24	as Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. He is also
25	one of the most vigorous and most committed people to

1	efforts of full and fair law enforcement at all levels of
2	anybody I have met in Washington, and it is a pleasure to
3	be with him here today.
4	Mr. Chairman.
5	(Applause.)
6	CONGRESSMAN JACK BROOKS, DEMOCRAT, TEXAS
7	REPRESENTATIVE BROOKS: Thank you very much. I
8	am the last speaker, you'll be happy to know.
9	(Laughter.)
10	REPRESENTATIVE BROOKS: With the appointed of
11	Attorney General Reno, and Assistant Attorney General
12	Bingaman to head up the antitrust division, I have great
13	expectations for competition policy. For 12 years
14	antitrust has languished and was viewed by those in
15	authority as the enemy, not as a guarantor of the small
16	business community and the American consumer.
17	But in the past few months this administration,
18	with the leadership of Anne Bingaman I call her Saint
19	Anne or the Coppertone Kid has reaffirmed its
20	commitment to our national competition policy, and today
21	is no exception.
22	As the Health-Care Task Force began its work in
23	earnest this spring, a number of health-care entities,
24	position groups, hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, came
25	seeking relief on the Hill from the antitrust laws. That

- is, to speak plainly, they came seeking antitrust
- 2 exemptions. At the Judiciary Committee we are used to
- 3 hearing such requests. Frankly, we don't believe in many
- of them and use every effort we have to end the few
- 5 exemptions that exist now on the books. They are
- 6 unnecessary. They are harmful even to those who come
- 7 seeking.
- At the same time, we must acknowledge that in
- 9 the health-care area antitrust uncertainties do exist and
- need to be addressed in a cooperative manner between
- 11 enforcers and private parties. There is no substitute for
- such cooperation. Adversarial legislation and litigation
- should always be the last resort.
- 14 And very early in the health-care review
- process, I met with Mrs. Hillary Rodham Clinton, our First
- 16 Lady, and discussed my deep-felt view that it was
- 17 imperative to avoid extreme steps in the antitrust area
- 18 because of the many unintended consequences that could
- 19 result in both the short and long term. She listened
- 20 carefully. She was well versed in the history of
- 21 importance of a strong antitrust policy in this country.
- Hers was a nearly overwhelming task, and few would have
- 23 been up to it. She was.
- 24 I am very pleased today that the Clinton
- 25 administration has unveiled a plan, has chosen to reject

- the exemption route in favor of the clarification route.
- 2 Already in place, already working now, we are seeing the
- 3 benefits of such an approach in other critical and
- 4 strategic industries that are taking advantage of
- 5 prenotification and consultation for a variety of research
- 6 and development activities, and now for production joint
- 7 ventures.
- I intend to do my share in moving the antitrust
- 9 section of the health package forward in the coming
- 10 months. What we are witnessing today as the unveiling of
- 11 health-care antitrust guidelines is simply good medical
- technique, opting for preventive medicine rather than
- radical surgery. And I would say that the two ladies
- we've got here, these women are not tough -- they are not
- tough. They are highly intelligent. They are dedicated.
- 16 They are compassionate. And for that we, in this country,
- 17 have a lot to be grateful.
- I want to say I salute the First Lady and the
- wonderful work of you, Janet, and your organization, and
- 20 the Justice Department. Thank you.
- 21 (Applause.)
- 22 ATTORNEY GENERAL RENO: Ms. Bingaman and
- 23 Chairman Steiger will now be available to answer your
- 24 questions.
- QUESTION: I know that Senator Metzenbaum said

1	that this does not change the antitrust law, but it is my
2	understanding that the White House says this is the first
3	piece of the antitrust package and that legislation is to
4	follow.
5	What legislation will be coming out after this?
6	MS. BINGAMAN: It is not my understanding that
7	there will be antitrust legislation as such. The
8	President's package is not part of what I call this
9	package at least in the guidelines. But it is my
10	understanding that there will not be antitrust exemptions
11	as legislation in the health care package. These
12	guidelines and policy statements and the very important
13	business review procedure which we commit to there on an
14	ongoing expedited basis. It is certainly, for everyone
15	who has a question, it is my understanding that that is
16	our approach.
17	QUESTION: It is my understanding that Magaziner
18	was saying that
19	MS. BINGAMAN: About a week ago I heard people
20	say I can't address that. I just can't. And I told
21	you what I know, and I am doing the best I can at this
22	point.
23	QUESTION: Does this mean that the petition by
24	the drug industry will probably be rejected? And have

they asked for any exemptions?

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1	QUESTION: Can we have her repeat the question,
2	Anne?
3	MS. BINGAMAN: She said does this mean that the
4	exemption for the drug industry this is the
5	pharmaceutical manufacturers' request will be rejected?
6	QUESTION: Yes.
7	MS. BINGAMAN: We have that under advisement and
8	we expect to act it in the near future. But I would not
9	want to pinpoint it. It does not touch on it actually as
10	such. There is nothing in these policy statements that
11	directly address this any issue on that.
12	QUESTION: And can you say in what way can
13	you tell us in what way we are going to crack down or beef
14	up your efforts to go after fraud?
15	MS. BINGAMAN: The Civil Division is in charge
16	of fraud. We are the Antitrust Division. And the FTC and
17	the Bureau of Competition does antitrust enforcement.
18	QUESTION: I understand that, but they said, in
19	concert with this policy, these policy guidelines, there
20	would be a crackdown on fraud.
21	MS. BINGAMAN: I think you are aware of the San
22	Diego case and the very massive settlement involving
23	fraud. I think what is expected is more emphasis, more
24	looking for cases like that, and more focus on that, in
25	order to prevent high cost due to fraud. That is my

1	understanding. But it is not my direct responsibility.
2	QUESTION: Ms. Bingaman, I have observed in the
3	past a lot of complaints in Washington about that the
4	Antitrust Division in the last 12 years has largely
5	ignored big corporations and big cases, and gone after the
6	small ones. I trust you are going to change that policy?
7	MS. BINGAMAN: Oh, I tell you the truth, we are
8	going to enforce the laws as best we can on the facts, as
9	they come before us, period. That is what we are going to
10	do.
11	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: I think we are all committed,
12	and I certainly have been and our Commission has been, in
13	the past four years, to vigorous enforcement of the
14	antitrust laws. And our record will speak for itself on
15	that point.
16	QUESTION: Can you tell us what happened to the
17	plan on the McCarren-Ferguson exemption for health
18	insurers?
19	MS. BINGAMAN: My understanding again, this
20	is not my bailiwick as such, and I think it is in the
21	health care plan, the draft of which is circulating is
22	that McCarren-Ferguson will be modified and limited for
23	health care insurers. As some of you may be aware, I
24	testified before Chairman Brooks' committee about June or
25	July on behalf of the administration. We favor limiting

1	the scope of McCarren-Ferguson.
2	We did not testify on the particulars or a
3	particular bill, but we said that we believed the
4	McCarren-Ferguson exemption should be narrowed.
5	QUESTION: May I follow up? But you would need
6	legislation, would you not?
7	MS. BINGAMAN: Yes, yes. Oh, definitely. There
8	would have to be legislation for this. It is just that
9	the particular language the particular terms we have
10	not worked through yet.
11	QUESTION: Is that the only legislation
12	involving this? Or have you tried to answer that before?
13	Other than McCarren-Ferguson, are there any other aspects
14	of this that require legislation?
15	MS. BINGAMAN: To my understanding,
16	McCarren-Ferguson is what is affected in the antitrust
17	area. If there is anyone in the room here who has a
18	different understanding, I am not aware of that.
19	QUESTION: You have a 90-day review process.
20	What is it currently, or is there no system for review?
21	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: The Justice Department has,
22	in the past years, promised business review letters that
23	would be finished in 90 days. The Commission, until this
24	policy statement, has not had such a deadline system. And

we are now committed to 120 days, depending upon the

1	subject matter response. And this is a new commitment for
2	the FTC.
3	MS. BINGAMAN: I might add, it is a new
4	commitment for the Justice Department, too, in that the
5	previous policy was best efforts to answer in 90 days. It
6	was not a binding, flat commitment. Secondly, the
7	previous policy, which still applies to all other
8	industries, is to answer such questions as we believe need
9	to be answered. We retain the discretion, if we think a
10	question is trivial, unimportant and simply not worthy of
11	our limited resources to invest the time, to simply say to
12	the lawyer asking: Take your best shot. We are not doing
13	that in health care.
14	So, for the Justice Department also, this is a
15	new commitment for the health care industry in that we
16	commit absolutely to answer any question within 90 days,
17	and we retain no discretion to not answer any request. We
18	will answer all requests in the interest of certainty and
19	clarity in this area.
20	QUESTION: What about retroactive cases? If
21	there is a merger pending, what are the guidelines? When
22	do they take effect? And what happens to mergers that are
23	now underway with regard to the FTC or Justice Department,
24	or any other agency?
25	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: They do not apply to pending

1	cases.
2	QUESTION: If they are pending as of today?
3	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: That is right.
4	QUESTION: So all of these cases that are now in
5	the courts, will those have to be worked out?
6	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: If they are in litigation,
7	this does not apply.
8	MS. BINGAMAN: As a practical matter, though, I
9	might just amplify. I do not think either one of the
10	agencies views these statements as a change from current
11	policy. They are simply a synthesis of the multitude of
12	business review letters, consent decrees and so forth,
13	that it is an effort to simplify.
14	So, as a practical matter, although clearly the
15	chairman is exactly right, these are effective today, and
16	from this day forward. I am not aware that there would be
17	any practical significance to that.
18	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: I think that is an important
19	point, and I agree with it.
20	QUESTION: Just to clarify. You just said that
21	the 90-day review was new. Is that the only new thing?
22	Is that the only new provision?
23	MS. BINGAMAN: What else is new is the whole
24	concept. There are several new things here.
25	Number one, neither Agency has ever issued a set

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1	of guidelines in a specific industry. That alone is in
2	the antitrust world, somewhat earthshaking. We are doing
3	it because of the extreme change, the small markets and
4	what we view as the need for responsiveness. So that is
5	one change.
6	Second, there has never been a policy statement
7	certainly not by both Agencies. We have had the
8	business review procedure to particular instances to state
9	the Agency's enforcement intentions and to say this
-0	particular transaction, on these facts, would not be
.1	challenged by this Agency at this point. What we have
.2	never had before is a statement applicable to an industry
.3	of what we call antitrust safety zones in these
4	guidelines.
.5	These guidelines set up they are in fact
16	current enforcement policy, so they are not a change, but
L7	it has never been stated this way before. And for many
L8	thousands of lawyers and health care professionals out
L9	there, enforcement policy can seem like a black box. And
20	so the mere fact that setting out in so many words and
21	we call it an antitrust safety zone if you meet these
22	criteria, absent extraordinary circumstances, neither
23	Agency will challenge your conduct. And so that is new.
24	And then the third the time for the

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commitment.

1	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: I think it is important to
2	stress, as Anne did earlier, that people across this
3	country, hospital administrators and others who face
4	questions of a changing health care landscape, have a
5	place to go. They do not have to go back to see what
6	happened in the 1985 advisory panel from X or Y. We have
7	put it together for them. But it is a synthesis of
8	current enforcement policy. The very existence of this
9	document is new.
10	QUESTION: Just to follow up on that. In taking
11	this different approach here, didn't you say to yourselves
12	at some point in your policy formulation, Gee, we are
13	going down a new road here, and this might set a precedent
14	in other industries? And what bearing did that have on
15	your final decision?
16	MS. BINGAMAN: Certainly that is a concern.
17	Because everybody wants guidelines, and we have got real
18	work to do and we cannot write guidelines for every single
19	industry in America. We cannot spend all our time doing
20	that. It is an enormous devotion to resources to turn out
21	this document, to feel comfortable with it, and to state
22	publicly this is it. This is what we will and will not
23	do.
24	So, certainly, it was a major issue as to the
25	advisability of issuing industry-specific policy

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1	statements. But it was our judgment that in the
2	extraordinary circumstances the health care community
3	faces today, with massive restructuring, changes that are
4	being proposed, the crisis in cost for health care, the
5	enormous uncertainty that small local markets, thousands
6	of them with legitimate questions about what is and is not
7	permissible, all of those factors we thought made this
8	situation unique and worthy of special attention.
9	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: We do not see these
10	particulars anywhere else in the landscape that we are
11	looking at now.
12	QUESTION: Doesn't this legislation put at risk
13	those smaller fringe outfits like MRI's? Won't they end
14	up going out of business if bigger operators in town are
15	allowed to collaborate?
16	MS. BINGAMAN: I do not understand your
17	question. Could you repeat that?
18	QUESTION: What is the effect going to be on
19	some of the smaller operators in town that may not be able
20	to collaborate with a bigger hospital?
21	MS. BINGAMAN: All this does is state what
22	competition policy allows. And competition policy right
23	now, the matter of sharing of expensive equipment, allows
24	hospitals jointly to purchase a piece of equipment if they

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could not utilize it effectively themselves. In other

	2)
1	words, if there is no need in a town for two CAT scan
2	machines, there is only half demand by each hospital for
3	one CAT scan machine in a particular town, the fact is,
4	right now, it is permissible for hospitals to jointly
5	purchase a CAT scan machine and to jointly use it, because
6	it reduces the cost per transaction. And that is pro-
7	competitive and efficient.
8	But people do not understand that. They think
9	that it is an antitrust violation to even speak about
10	purchasing jointly a CAT scan or some other piece of
11	equipment, a helicopter or whatever you want to talk
12	about. And the purpose of these is to clarify the
13	instances in which it is permissible.
14	Now there are also instances in which it is not
15	permissible. So we have a safety zone, and then we have
16	the rule of reason analysis for instances that do not fall
17	into the safety zone, and then we have the backup business
18	review procedure for anyone in the country who wants to
19	ask us Here is my situation, can I or can I not do
20	this? and we will respond.
21	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: I would add that neither
22	Agency has ever challenged a joint venture on the purchase
23	of high-tech or expensive hospital machinery. It is

clearly within the -- as the guidelines indicate -- a

permissible activity and we do lay that out. But, in

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spite of the fact that there has never been a challenge, 1 we have been told there is this lingering uncertainty that 2 3 was chilling effective pro-competitive, pro-consumer choices. And this is what is in the root of the policy. 4 QUESTION: Chairman Steiger, one of your 5 commissioners, Deborah Owen, dissented, and contended that 6 this is special interest antitrust exemption and that you 7 8 should do it, if you do it at all, through legislation, 9 not through unilateral actions such as this. Could you speak to that point? 10 CHAIRMAN STEIGER: Well, I think Howard 11 Metzenbaum said it very clearly, these are not exemptions. 12 13 These are statements of current enforcement policy. are the type of quidance that I believe we do in this 14 particular extremely dynamic and very fractionalized -- in 15 the sense of markets -- industry. I do not think 16 legislation is needed. I do not think there are any 17 exemptions that we are talking about. 18 We are talking about laying out groundwork so 19 20 that people out across this country know what is clearly permissible. So my answer is no. 21 22 MR. STERN: There are about three or four hands.

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I think we will cut it off before we get too heated.

OUESTION: You said that these are not legal

1	exemptions. However, you noted that the FTC case which
2	started in 1989 is still in litigation would fall into the
3	safety zone created here. In light of that, would a case
4	like that be brought again? And, if not, will these
5	after-the-fact, de facto exemptions be antitrust?
6	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: I would note that you are
7	correct that publicly they indicate that the
8	statistical parameters on that fall in the safety zone. I
9	would only add that, were a case like that to come to bat,
10	we might still look at it to see if there were
11	extraordinary circumstances in an area in a case where we
12	would normally not or very rarely take an enforcement
13	area.
14	I cannot comment as to whether such
15	circumstances exist. We will decide it under section 7 of
16	the Clayton Act. But those challenges have been so rare.
17	And the rarity of them I think confirms our high degree of
18	comfort with this safety zone.
19	QUESTION: I am still not exactly clear. Are
20	these safety zones new or have they already existed but
21	there just never was a general statement explaining that?
22	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: They are a synthesis of our
23	experience the economic literature and our own
24	experience over time. There are two problems: a census

of 40 patients per day over a three-year period. Our

1	experience reflect our experiences that these are probably
2	not competitive situations. They are not competitive
3	hospitals. They are not realizing the efficiencies, and
4	probably a merger most probably a merger in these areas
5	would not pose consumer injury or an antitrust problem.
6	QUESTION: So you are saying, I think, that you
7	are not creating any new safe harbors here, you are just
8	lighting them better and letting them come in faster?
9	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: We are basically synthesizing
10	what we know in this area to the best of our ability. And
11	there might be other measures that could be used.
12	QUESTION: In the example the assistant
13	secretary used about two hospitals sharing a CAT scan or
14	buying a CAT scan jointly, if those two hospitals then
15	decide to move to set price to use that CAT scan, would
16	you then challenge that?
17	MS. BINGAMAN: If the two hospitals do what?
18	QUESTION: Decide jointly to set the price for
19	the use of that CAT scan. Would that run afoul of the
20	antitrust laws?
21	MS. BINGAMAN: Under my understanding is that
22	under these guidelines they can jointly market. And I
23	believe that means they can jointly price. And so the
24	answer is no.
25	QUESTION: Well, how does that enhance

1	competition if they can jointly market?
2	MS. BINGAMAN: That is what is going on right
3	now. It enhances competition this light. It keeps each
4	of them from separately buying a CAT scan. And it keeps
5	each of them from having to price it double, because in
6	order to recover fully on half as many procedures of a
7	given piece of extremely expensive equipment, honestly the
8	price has to be much, much higher than it would be if you
9	could cut it by usage.
LO	And so if those two hospitals have the
L1	equipment, there may be a hospital across town that has a
L2	different piece of equipment that competes with it. In
L3	other words, you can't look at these two hospitals in a
L 4	vacuum. In most metropolitan areas there are many, many
L5	hospitals, and there can be many of these arrangements
L6	going on. And you can have a joint venture here competing
L7	with a joint venture there, or with a single hospital that
L8	has a lot of procedures on its equipment.
L9	QUESTION: Well, can't you separate joint
20	purchasing of equipment from joint pricing of the service?
21	MS. BINGAMAN: That could have been done. It
22	could have been done, but it was not.
23	CHAIRMAN STEIGER: I think the guides make it
24	clear that the same violations remain. Price fixing is

price fixing. I think that if you read the specific

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1	policy statement on this joint venture in purchasing it
2	does answer the question.
3	MR. STERN: We will take a last question from
4	the lady in orange.
5	QUESTION: What is the impact of these
6	guidelines on the HHS safe harbor provisions, or is there
7	any impact?
8	MS. BINGAMAN: I honestly cannot answer that. I
9	do not know. I am not aware of any. I would give you an
10	answer if I knew the answer, but I do not. I honestly
11	cannot.
12	MR. STERN: Thank you for coming.
13	(Whereupon, at 11:18 a.m., the press conference
14	was concluded.)
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